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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING, Of Alabama.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a stern maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood." FRANKLIN PIERCE

Charles the Second was a very polite man, and his last act, we believe, was to make an apology to those around him, for being "such an unconscionable time in dying." We owe some such apology to our readers, but more especially to our friend and associate, Mr. Price, for getting so unconscionably sick about election times, thus throwing upon him all the trouble of arranging the confused, and sometimes contradictory returns which have been received from the various portions of the State.

As we find matters now, the only subject of doubt or difficulty seems to be in regard to the Legislature. The re-election of Gen. Reid by an increased majority, is conceded upon all hands; and it will hardly do for our cotemporaries of the Whig press to take refuge this time behind the unpopularity of their candidate—they certainly cannot do so without giving the lie to professions yet trembling on the lips of Whig orators, and hardly yet dry in their own columns. The papers—the correspondences—extolling Mr. Kerr above that is known among men—have not yet ceased reaching us from distant portions of the State; while our nearer Whig cotemporaries, received not a week since, are full of nothing else. Mr. Kerr's defeat, then, was a party triumph; not, as was contended before, a mere personal matter, arising from Mr. Manly's unpopularity. There can be no doubt that Mr. Kerr's party friends made a desperate effort to elect him, and thus restore Whig ascendancy in the State. We know how strenuously it has been insisted that North Carolina is a Whig State—that the election of a Democratic Governor two years ago, was an accident which could not again occur, and that the triumphant election of Mr. Kerr would prove it to have been so. Thus the issue was made and accepted. The result is known—Mr. Reid's majority is as likely to be five thousand as anything else.

We recollect remarking, when the news of Genl Scott's nomination was received—"That secures Reid's election." We believe that a somewhat similar remark was made by almost everybody;—those who did not make it, thought it. We ask our readers—Whigs as well as Democrats—whether something very like this did not strike them at the time? The event has turned out even so. Does not the event of the recent election, under all the circumstances, strike every man as an indication of the final result in November? It does so strike us, and we will venture to say, that the returns then will fully bear us out. A presentiment of this kind—a feeling that the State will go for Pierce and King—has a place in the inmost thoughts of people of both parties—even of the most enthusiastic partisans of the opposite opinion.

As for the legislature, that is still in doubt. At best we can only hope for a very meagre majority on joint ballot. At the worst—there is danger—the slight, of that majority being on the wrong side—the most probable contingency is that there may be a tie—a grand fight—a useless and interminable session. This state of things might have been prevented—our ascendancy in the Legislature might have been placed beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the political complexion of the State determined for years, had it not been for causes operating within our own ranks—causes which we can and must control hereafter. We allude to a disposition to fly off the handle—to sacrifice the permanent interests of the party to the ambition, or the hopes, or the private feelings of individuals—to confound disorganization with independence, and treat disorganizers as superlative patriots. We have hardly lost a member in the East from any other cause—if we have lost the Legislature, it is from no other cause—if we continue to throw away the legitimate advantages of our position, it will be from no other cause; and we ourselves will be responsible, if hereafter we give any aid or comfort, countenance or assistance to those who endeavor to foment strife and divisions in our ranks. We say now, "let by-gones be by-gones," but we also say in the language of Mr. Breckenridge, in the House of Representatives,—"this thing must be put a stop to." The late election has shown this too plainly to be misunderstood or evaded. Look at the counties of Johnston, Bladen, Lincoln and others—strong, undoubted, and usually reliable Democratic counties, and yet, in these three strong counties we have lost four members— which is equal to a change of eight in a Legislature as important and as closely contested as that soon to assemble. We leave the responsibility of this with those who did it. We leave the reward with their fellow-citizens.

We must know who is with us, and who is not—acts speak louder than words;—the lines must be drawn, and it must be felt and understood, that he that is not for us is against us—that the busy mischief-maker is more to be guarded against than the open and many antagonists.

Accident on the Railroad. We learn that the mail train coming down last Saturday morning, met with an accident while passing the trestle work about seven miles above Teachey's depot, occasioned by the breaking of one of the wheels of the hindmost passenger car, throwing the car, in some measure, off the trestle-work, and knocking the latter completely down. The front car was nearly off the trestle, and escaped with but little injury; the hind car is pretty much used up. Mr. CROWE, the Superintendent, was badly bruised, one negro man injured; a negro woman in the same car escaped unhurt. The passengers, who were all in the front car, came down with the engine and baggage car. None of them sustained any injury.

The Newbernian accounts for the falling off of the Whig vote in Newbern as follows: "About 25 or 30 of the Whigs of Newbern were made 'faint' on the day of the election. Some five or six more come so near it, as to vote for the party ticket that admires the 'fainting' candidate so much."

We should not be at all surprised if the Newbernian will have to double his figures in November next, as it is pretty certain there will be a much larger number of "fainting" Whigs at that election than there were in August; although the weather will be more pleasant.

Misnomer Triumphant. Gen. Sterling Price, the democratic candidate for Governor, has at least ten thousand majority, the legislature is democratic and all the State officers.

THE WHY?—We beg our Whig friends in this and other States to mark and remember the following important admission of the Wilmington Journal:

Free Suffrage is stronger than any man or set of men, and the result has been, that Gen. Reid has, in nearly all cases, run ahead of his party vote." This is unquestionably so, but does not begin to account for all the large gains which Mr. Reid has made—even in sections of the State where Free Suffrage is rather unpopular than otherwise. Besides, Gen. Reid advocated the same doctrine the last time, and against an unpopular Whig candidate;—whereas, this time his opponent was claimed to be very popular. How can we account for his now being a popular man by a double majority that he before obtained over an unpopular one on the same issue, unless we take into the calculation the depressing effect which Scott's nomination exerted upon his opponent. The local feeling which operated against Mr. Manly in Cumberland and Rutherford, had no influence upon Mr. Kerr, making a clear difference of over a thousand to start on. It was said that there was apathy in regard to Mr. Manly;—there was no talk of any such thing towards Mr. Kerr. The Whig party was active and determined, and confident of success, until after General Scott's nomination—then it became rather an uphill business; and with all his advantages over Mr. Manly, Mr. Kerr got beat by nearly double the majority which was cast against that gentleman;—more than half the majority against Mr. Kerr is attributable to Gen. Scott.

Graham for the Senate. We understand that the Whigs, being now convinced that their candidates stand no chance in November next, and beginning to think that our divisions have enabled them to secure the Legislature, already talk of sending Mr. GRAHAM to the United States Senate. As for Gen. SCOTT, he has secured his retreat by still holding on to his lucrative appointment.

The Pittsburg Abolition Convention.—ONE OF THE WITNESSES.—The National Abolition Convention, of which Fred. Douglass appears to be a star member, met at Pittsburg on the 11th, the aforesaid Fred. Douglass acting as Secretary, "amid loud applause." [We copy the telegraphic report of the Baltimore Sun.] Among the other prominent members of the Convention, we notice the name of GEORGE G. FOGG, who officiates as a member of the committee on resolutions on behalf of N. Hampshire. Mr. Fogg is the Editor of the Independent Democrat, one of the witnesses brought up against General Pierce!

Minister to England.—The President has appointed Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, Minister to England in place of Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, resigned. There is no doubt but the appointment will be confirmed by the Senate.

Perplexities of the Daily Press. Every condition of life has its own peculiar perplexities, but when compared with those of the Editor of a daily paper, they dwindle almost into nonentity. He has surrendered himself bodily to the public, and sick or well, jolly or sad, must furnish his daily modicum of information and amusement. At times—especially in dog days—his brain may be as dry as a squeezed orange, or a "reminder biscuit after a long voyage." For the while, his cranium may seem to demonstrate the possibility of that perfect vacuum which dame Nature is said to abhor, and his exchanges exhibit only a tedious weariness of "shocking accidents" and "mammoth squashes," utterly void of interest. No matter for that. His paper measures a certain number of square inches, and at his peril, he must fill it, and in season too, with readable matter. He must get out his paper, and with the latest news, though nothing of real moment has happened on the globe, for the last fortnight. Between his barren files and a legion of devils bawling for "copy," he feels himself as utterly powerless and insignificant as a blank leaf between the old and new Testaments.

Write he must, however, volens volens, and that right speedily. In desperate mood, he invents a subject, or attempts a comment upon some article from an opposition journal. His pen moves mechanically but rapidly, and he at last succeeds in lashing himself into the belief that he is writing sense;—when suddenly a bevy of good natured friends rush into his sanctum—one to grumble at some sin of omission or commission, another to present a bill—and all to rummage his papers, and to kill time in chatting about matters of no earthly moment either to him or themselves. He wishes them a berth in a place where they have dog-days the year round, but not daring to give offence—especially if election is at hand, he painfully screws his face into a civil smile—loses an hour and his train of ideas—slams the door after the departing loungers, and with a few expetives more forcible than select, returns to his task. At last his "leader" is completed, and he is about to consign it to the compositors, when a telegraphic despatch is handed in that kicks it all over,—facts, arguments and conclusions, "with one fell swoop." He groans in spirit;—wonders if the fable of Sisyphus, forever rolling a huge stone in the infernal regions, has not some mystic reference to the life editorial;—wonders if Job ever edited a "Daily," and if so, why he didn't take the advice of Mrs. Job, and relieve his mind by indulging in rather strong language. But the iron jaws of the press are gaping for his brains, or at least for their coinage; he hears reiterated yells for copy from the next room, and the hour for publication is at hand. As a forlorn hope, he at last seizes a bundle of communications in order to "fill up." He finds one half of them void of sense and the other half illegible—written in hieroglyphics that look like the tracks of a frantic spider half-drowned in ink. He glances at the titles;—"Essay upon Everything,"—"Ode to a Hollyhock,"—"Stanzas" to Polly, or Dolly, or Nancy Jane, in "one weak, washy, everlasting food." He can stand it no longer, but just pushes the shortest to the printers—cudgels his brains anew for something strictly editorial,—grasps a vanishing idea, or at best the shadow of one, by the tail—pins it fast with his Gillott,—and the paper being now, as they say of the omnibuses, "all full inside," he only waits for an hour or so, to see that all's right about proofs, and hurries home, (if he has one) jaded and exhausted, to enjoy a luxurious meal of bread and water-cresses, made savory by the ghost of a starved mackerel. If by miracle he finds time for sleep, he dreams of the treadmill, or fancies himself a spavined horse, walking an unending round in an old-fashioned sugar mill.

Significant.—As an interesting, and at the same time a most significant fact, we would mention that in Orange county, North Carolina, the residence of Mr. Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, Reid, the Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, gained sixty votes at the election of Thursday last.—Mr. Graham being present at the polls.—Richmond Enquirer.

Pardon of Drayton and Sayres.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Drayton and Sayres, who were convicted and sentenced two years ago for the attempted abduction of 70 slaves, by the schooner Pearl, and whose term of imprisonment would extend to 25 years, were pardoned to-day by President Fillmore.

Father, said a rough boy, "These folks won't buy no more powder for me, mother." Why not? "Because every time she drinks it she blows me up."—

North Carolina Election.

The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, wrote thus on the day before the election: "The result is supposed to be indicative truthfully, of the character of the Presidential contest, which has hardly opened as yet. Both Whigs and Democrats agree—that if Reid is re-elected, the struggle will be severe, and that if King succeeds, the struggle will be less so. The Scott managers, who will be with the exception of Mr. Stanly of North Carolina, his colleague, Mangum, and Gov. Jones of Tennessee, are exclusively Northern Sewardite Abolitionists, seem to be confident of success. They have franked a million of pamphlets, &c., into the State, and have furnished at least \$100,000 to be used upon the voters of North Carolina. The Democrats of Congress from that State, are equally sanguine.—One at a distance cannot realize how essentially this Presidential election is a pure sectional contest. At Washington alone, it is perceptible, beyond denial, that it is a struggle for the preservation of Southern rights under the Constitution. The determination of more than a majority of the Southern States, to continue the election of Scott, grows out of this fact. These Southern men see that if Pierce triumphs, Southern rights and the strict construction on which the preservation of those rights depends, will be strengthened under and in the Government; and that, if, on the other hand, Scott shall triumph, Seward, Truman Smith, and Henry Wilson, &c., will be inaugurated, and the Government for the next four years."

To the Editors of the Enquirer. GENTLEMEN: I herewith enclose you a copy of a letter, written by Gen. Jackson in 1844, the re-publication of which will be interesting at this time. Yours, respectfully, SPECTATOR.

HERMITAGE, FEB. 19, 1844. DR. SIR:—Under cover of my friend, the Hon. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, of date the 2d inst., I have received yours of the 26th October, 1833, in which you state, "that in your history of New Hampshire, you have asserted the fact, that the Whig party, since the year 1820, have been watched by the British at New Orleans, &c.—that this has been contradicted in one of the federal papers, and you appeal to me for the truth of this statement." To which I reply, that, on the 8th of January, 1815, after the battle of that morning, was found amongst the papers of a British Sergeant, that fell near the works of the British army on that day, "that the British officers, since the year 1820, have been watched by the British at New Orleans, &c.—that this has been contradicted in one of the federal papers, and you appeal to me for the truth of this statement." To which I reply, that, on the 8th of January, 1815, after the battle of that morning, was found amongst the papers of a British Sergeant, that fell near the works of the British army on that day, "that the British officers, since the year 1820, have been watched by the British at New Orleans, &c.—that this has been contradicted in one of the federal papers, and you appeal to me for the truth of this statement."

The Union publishes the following dispatch from the Raleigh Standard office, dated at 10 1/2 o'clock on Saturday night: "In eighteen counties heard from, and the towns of Lexington and Salisbury, Reid's clear gain 658—counties both in the east and west. Reid no doubt re-elected. Thus far, seven Democrats lost in Commons, and four gain—leaving three Whig gain. Senate certainly Democratic; and it is thought the Democrats will have the Comptroler's office." The Scotties counted confidently on the election of Kerr, Whig, as the result of their lavish circulation of the New Boston calumny, and their unprecedented exertions to carry the State, whose son is a candidate on the Seward ticket. But all would not do—and the people of North Carolina have put their seal of reprobation upon an attempt to force down their throats. This glorious result in North Carolina secures the vote of that State for Pierce and King—and goes very far to verify the prediction of the distinguished Whig, Mr. Gentry, that Gen. Scott would not receive the vote of a single Southern State. Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and Maryland would not vote for him, and the States which will follow the example of North Carolina, and will repudiate the Seward nomination by voting for Franklin Pierce.

Mr. Gentry portrayed in burning colors, with prophetic pencil, the consequences of Gen. Scott's nomination, when he said that that nomination, "under existing circumstances, whatever resolution may be passed by the Convention, whatever course may be pursued, will result either in the immediate disruption of the Whig party, or in its final abolition. I believe he cannot get the vote of a single Southern State. He will be nominated, if nominated at all, by a sectional vote, if, indeed, all the representatives of the South shall be true to the confidence in them; and he who fails to represent Southern sentiment, and Southern feeling in that Convention upon those high issues, let him look to it—let him look to it! If he has position, hope, or prospects at home—if his hopes are not directed elsewhere than at home, let him look well to it. He who betrays the trust confided to him by any portion of the Southern people, in that Convention, and who, in the event of his nomination, or if his consent to the nomination of General Scott—if I am not very much mistaken, will be branded with a brand of infamy that will dishonor him through his life, and be a reproach to his children when he is in his grave."

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From the New Brunswick, Aug. 3. THE FISHERIES.—The recent movements of the Imperial and Colonial governments to protect the North American Fisheries from the unjust and injurious encroachments both of French and American fishermen, appears to have excited the attention of the whole American people, and the papers which we have seen labor under the erroneous impression that the imperial government is about to enforce the legal construction given to the Convention of 1818, by the Crown Officers of England, and prevent Americans from fishing, except at the distance of 3 marine miles outside the lines drawn from headland to headland. We have no doubt in asserting that such is not the case. It is quite true that since the opinion of the Attorney General and Advocate General was given upon the case submitted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, the government of that Colony, upon the earnest request of the fishermen, has evinced the desire to carry out the extreme legal views of the Convention; but the imperial government has steadily refused to take that view of the case, conceiving that American fishermen might perhaps, claim the right to fish anywhere outside of three miles of any part of the coasts of British North America, even within bays more than six miles wide.

It was owing to these determined movements on the part of the imperial government, that the imperial government resolved upon giving efficient assistance to protect the North American fisheries; and this assistance was offered, as our neighbors will soon learn, not with the view of enforcing the strict legal construction given to the Convention, but absolutely to prevent the colonial cruisers from carrying out that very construction, thereby incurring the risk of unpleasant collision with the vessels of a foreign friendly power. It was to ensure continuance of peace, and prevent the possibility of hostile encounters, that imperial government has despatched its vessels to the shores of North America.

The vessel above alluded to, is the United States steam frigate Mississippi, commanded by Commodore Perry, which may be expected to stay in a few days on her way to the North. The presence of an American man of war steamer on these coasts, will do as much to prevent the trespass of American fishermen, as the whole of the small fleet employed by the imperial government.

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Three Days Later From Europe. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. ENGLAND.—The election returns were all in, but it was impossible to tell whether the ministry were in a minority or majority. It was expected that Parliament would meet during the third week of the month.

Reports of the crops were favorable. Further election riots had occurred at Limerick. FRANCE.—The ministry has been changed. M. Drouyn de L'Hay has been appointed Minister of foreign affairs, and M. Maup de public works. The receipts of the treasury have increased. Gen. Gourmand, Napoleon's attendant at St. Helena, died at Paris on the 8th inst. The Spanish expedition to the Philippine islands had proved successful. RUSSIA.—Count Nesselrode had been superseded as Premier by Baron Meyendorff. The cholera had appeared at Warsaw, Poland.

Flare-up between Messrs. Webster and Fillmore.—The Gleaner Correspondent with Peru. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 7 1/2 P.M.—It is stated that Mr. Webster and the President have had a pretty plain conversation.—Mr. Webster's language bordering on the profane—the result of which will be the immediate withdrawal of that gentleman from the cabinet. In confirmation of this, several wagon loads of furniture left Mr. Webster's residence on Monday morning for Georgetown, and there to be shipped on board a Boston packet. Mr. Webster wrote to a friend here some days ago, that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business and retire. A call was yesterday made upon the President, to communicate to the Senate all such correspondence as may have taken place between the United States and Peru, regarding the annexation of Gen. Callatach some time ago. Mr. Webster gave the opinion that the Lobos Islands, being much more than a marine league from the coast of Peru, and that government never having exercised any control over them, vessels from the United States had a right to go there for guano, and take it, without paying tribute to the Peruvian government.—Cott. N. Y. Herald.

A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA DIRECT.—A company has been formed in London under the name of the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Company, to establish a line of first-class steamships between England and Calcutta via the Cape of Good Hope. It is contemplated to build them of iron and of very large size—"as much larger than the Great Britain as the Great Britain was beyond other ships when launched."

Later from the Cape of Good Hope. BOSTON, Aug. 9.—By an arrival at this port advices from Cape Town to June 22d have been received. The financial condition of the colony was discouraging. The war continued to rage with unabated activity. The Wesleyan Missionary station at Mount Bok has been attacked and plundered by the Hottentots, and seven of the residents killed, and numbers wounded. A party of Kaffirs attacked a detachment of the military, killing and wounding nineteen, and afterwards cut the throats of the wounded, and carried off a large quantity of their arms. Gen. Cathcart has made no movement, and his intentions are unknown.

BEEF AND POLITICS.—We learn from the Louisville Courier that a vessel of that city, the other morning, brought a couple of fine beaver weighing 1531 pounds net, at 54 cents per pound. This, in the aggregate, amounted to \$88 04. Soon after he made the purchase, a couple of Democrats, in a spirit of banter, offered to give him 15 cents per pound, for the cattle, payable on the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency. He at once took the banter, transferred the cattle, and received their notes as per contract.

We guess the notes will never be paid. STEAMER DOUGLASS.—This steamer made her appearance at our wharf on Friday last. We had no pleasure in seeing her, but understand she is a stonker wheel boat, 116 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 5 feet depth of hold, built of live oak—she is propelled by two engines rated at 40 horse power each, and with 150 bbls. turpentine, which brings her on even keel she draws two feet water. She is owned by the "Brothers," John James and David Banks, who we learn, compose the "Brothers Steam Boat Company," and with the steamer Brothers have been engaged in the last eighteen months in transporting naval stores, &c. from the several landings on the Cape Fear to Wilmington.—Fayetteville Obs.

Scrupulousness, Soup Literature, and Soup Theology.

In the account of the proceedings at the great Niagara humber, published in the New York Tribune, it is announced that Judge Johnston of Ohio, arrived with due formality. This same judge made one of the great speeches of the occasion, in which he held forth thus: "He thanked God there was one book recognized by the people as the Book of Revelations—one book which the efforts of the Bible Societies had put into nearly every log cabin in the country. You may take that book, and read its history from the Exodus of Moses until the time Saul was crowned King, and find, no matter who it was found with sword in hand, fighting the battles of his people, afterwards ruled the land. He said that to prove a favored land with war, with pestilence, and traced Scott, Harrison, and Taylor, and the religious sentiment which reigns in every free bosom, that the man who loves liberty so well as to take his life in his hand and go forth to battle to shed his blood for his countrymen, is entitled to be exalted by the gratitude of that people whom he has served."

True, that old book gives rather a sorry account of poor human nature, and for his blood-trade were made rulers to scourge the people for their wickedness. We have reason to hope better things in these latter days, and here is the prayer of Henry Clay: "If, indeed, we have incurred the divine displeasure, and it be necessary to chastise this people with the rod of his vengeance, I will humbly prostrate myself before Him, and implore His mercy, that he would write 'Mene, mene, tekel, upharis' upon his evening's brow, and give him a glorious verdict."

This is the report of the speech as given in the great Scott organ, the New York Tribune. This will be a terrible verdict on Scott's evening brow—"Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting."—Louisville (Ky.) Democrat.

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COINAGE. Gold—10,750 double eagles.....\$215,000 00 14,000 quarter eagles.....35,000 00 Silver—95,000 quarter dollars.....24,000 00 120,750 pieces. Total coinage.....\$274,000 00

Three Days Later From Europe. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 31st ult. ENGLAND.—The election returns were all in, but it was impossible to tell whether the ministry were in a minority or majority. It was expected that Parliament would meet during the third week of the month.

Reports of the crops were favorable. Further election riots had occurred at Limerick. FRANCE.—The ministry has been changed. M. Drouyn de L'Hay has been appointed Minister of foreign affairs, and M. Maup de public works. The receipts of the treasury have increased. Gen. Gourmand, Napoleon's attendant at St. Helena, died at Paris on the 8th inst. The Spanish expedition to the Philippine islands had proved successful. RUSSIA.—Count Nesselrode had been superseded as Premier by Baron Meyendorff. The cholera had appeared at Warsaw, Poland.

Flare-up between Messrs. Webster and Fillmore.—The Gleaner Correspondent with Peru. WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 7 1/2 P.M.—It is stated that Mr. Webster and the President have had a pretty plain conversation.—Mr. Webster's language bordering on the profane—the result of which will be the immediate withdrawal of that gentleman from the cabinet. In confirmation of this, several wagon loads of furniture left Mr. Webster's residence on Monday morning for Georgetown, and there to be shipped on board a Boston packet. Mr. Webster wrote to a friend here some days ago, that he would only visit Washington to wind up his business and retire. A call was yesterday made upon the President, to communicate to the Senate all such correspondence as may have taken place between the United States and Peru, regarding the annexation of Gen. Callatach some time ago. Mr. Webster gave the opinion that the Lobos Islands, being much more than a marine league from the coast of Peru, and that government never having exercised any control over them, vessels from the United States had a right to go there for guano, and take it, without paying tribute to the Peruvian government.—Cott. N. Y. Herald.

A LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FROM ENGLAND TO INDIA DIRECT.—A company has been formed in London under the name of the Anglo-Indian Steam Navigation Company, to establish a line of first-class steamships between England and Calcutta via the Cape of Good Hope. It is contemplated to build them of iron and of very large size—"as much larger than the Great Britain as the Great Britain was beyond other ships when launched."

Later from the Cape of Good Hope. BOSTON, Aug. 9.—By an arrival at this port advices from Cape Town to June 22d have been received. The financial condition of the colony was discouraging. The war continued to rage with unabated activity. The Wesleyan Missionary station at Mount Bok has been attacked and plundered by the Hottentots, and seven of the residents killed, and numbers wounded. A party of Kaffirs attacked a detachment of the military, killing and wounding nineteen, and afterwards cut the throats of the wounded, and carried off a large quantity of their arms. Gen. Cathcart has made no movement, and his intentions are unknown.

BEEF AND POLITICS.—We learn from the Louisville Courier that a vessel of that city, the other morning, brought a couple of fine beaver weighing 1531 pounds net, at 54 cents per pound. This, in the aggregate, amounted to \$88 04. Soon after he made the purchase, a couple of Democrats, in a spirit of banter, offered to give him 15 cents per pound, for the cattle, payable on the election of Gen. Scott to the Presidency. He at once took the banter, transferred the cattle, and received their notes as per contract.

We guess the notes will never be paid. STEAMER DOUGLASS.—This steamer made her appearance at our wharf on Friday last. We had no pleasure in seeing her, but understand she is a stonker wheel boat, 116 feet long, 20 feet wide, with 5 feet depth of hold, built of live oak—she is propelled by two engines rated at 40 horse power each, and with 150 bbls. turpentine, which brings her on even keel she draws two feet water. She is owned by the "Brothers," John James and David Banks, who we learn, compose the "Brothers Steam Boat Company," and with the steamer Brothers have been engaged in the last eighteen months in transporting naval stores, &c. from the several landings on the Cape Fear to Wilmington.—Fayetteville Obs.

Denunciation of the Herald, organ of the Whig party of Norfolk, against Gen. Scott.

We concede the highest praise to Gen. Scott which can be claimed for his military services and the splendor of his matchless achievements. He is in our opinion, the greatest Captain of his age. But even if we were in all things else the parallel of Washington himself, HIS DEPENDENCE ON THE INFLUENCE OF WM. H. SEWARD AND THE MEN OF HIS CLIQUE, would render it utterly impossible for him to receive the support of Southern Whigs as a candidate for the Presidency. Nay, we do not see how it can be possible for Southern Whigs to go into a national convention, to nominate a Presidential candidate with a nominee placed before that body through the instrumentality of WM. H. SEWARD—A MAN WHO WAS BROUGHT TO THE TEST OF PERJURY BY DANIEL WEBSTER, upon a declaration that there was a law held to be paramount to that Constitution which he had taken an oath to support—which law, if carried out according to its construction, WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN DISRUPTION OF CIVIL WAR AND MASSACRE.—Norfolk Herald.

Denunciations of the Petersburg Intelligencer. He is a man who, although born and bred in the slaveholding country of the State of Virginia, and whose kindred and early friends are now slave holders, has not dared to say that he approves, and will sustain the measure for which the Whigs so glorified Mr. Fillmore, and which they declared saved the Union, and maintained the rights of the South.

GEN. SCOTT IS THE CANDIDATE CONSECRATED BY THE IMPROBITY OF SUCH WAYS AS THOSE OF THE RIGHT REVERENDS, SEWARD, JOHNSTON & CO. GEN. SCOTT fears the Abolitionists—he will court and conciliate them, and trust to their influence for his nomination. Now, if he should procure the nomination by such means, are we not fully justified in coming to the conclusion that, in the event of his election, the councils of the Abolitionists would be felt in his administration? No one who knows the character of the Abolitionists, and that damnable cohort of political knaves, can doubt this. Seward and his confederates in iniquity are not the men to sacrifice themselves for General Scott or any one else. Their political creed is written in the world's eye, and if they procure the nomination and election of any man, it will be after a distinct understanding that when the offices are to be distributed, they are not to be overlooked. It is obvious that it is the policy of Seward and his confederates to sustain a man for the Presidency who will not agree either in terms or substantially to restore their ejected confederates to office. How then will stand the matter? A SEWARDITE MARSHAL in New York will stop the owner and pursuer of a fugitive slave in the face with the very process of the law, and plead his conscience and his obligation to the higher law as a justification of his conduct.

Voyage of the Mississippi. The arrival of the war steamer Mississippi at St. Johns is announced by telegraph. A letter to the Journal of Commerce, written at that port, Maryland, Aug. 4th, describes her voyage to that point as follows: "We arrived at this place last evening, after a very pleasant passage. Shortly after I came on board, we got under way, and proceeded down the bay under a good head of steam. We passed the bar of Swan Hook at 2 o'clock, and steered for Rockaway. When we were about 3 miles from the bar, by a previous understanding known only to the Commodore and those interested. Nothing of importance occurred until Monday morning, when we fell in with a fleet of upwards of one hundred fishing vessels on George's Bank. They could give us no information concerning the difficulties. On we passed, none the less, and whither, save the Commodore. Yesterday we took a small vessel, and took from her a pilot for this place, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, last evening. As the anchor was let go, cheer after cheer was given by the vast multitude who had hastened to the beach to witness our arrival. Our band struck up a national air, and after playing several others, concluded with Yankee Doodle. When we were about 3 miles from the bar, by a previous understanding known only to the Commodore and those interested. Nothing of importance occurred until Monday morning, when we fell in with a fleet of upwards of one hundred fishing vessels on George's Bank. They could give us no information concerning the difficulties. On we passed, none the less, and whither, save the Commodore. Yesterday we took a small vessel, and took from her a pilot for this place, where we arrived at 8 o'clock, last evening. As the anchor was let go, cheer after cheer was given by the vast multitude who had hastened to the beach to witness our arrival. Our band struck up a national air, and after playing several others, concluded with Yankee Doodle. When we were about 3 miles from the bar, by a previous understanding known only to the Commodore and those interested. Nothing of importance occurred until Monday morning, when we fell in with a fleet of upwards of one hundred fishing vessels on George's Bank. They could give us no information concerning the difficulties. On we passed, none the less, and whither, save the Commodore. Yesterday we took a small vessel, and took from